

HAYTI.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 25, 1859.

This island, ever since its discovery by Columbus, has been famous for wars of race, and those sanguinary struggles have caused the expression "bloody scenes of St. Domingo" to pass almost into a proverb. The subjugation of the Indian race was characterized by cruelties such as probably have not been known elsewhere in the new world. The peopling of the island with Africans, and their barbarous treatment while in slavery, and the terrible vengeance they inflicted upon their persecutors in their successful struggle for freedom, have all passed into history as scenes of reality stranger than fiction. The Haytian people are strongly imbued with the spirit of liberty, and have struggled perseveringly and at times sanguinously to obtain and preserve it. Yet, from twelve years of residence among them, I have found them possessed naturally of a mild and inoffensive character. They are very considerably mixed up with European blood, and, in common with the other inhabitants of the new world, are generally of republican sentiments. Still, as if the genius of destruction—the spirit of war, bloodshed and ruin—would ever preside over their destinies, they have been three times cursed with financial and bloody monsters in the shape of tyrannical rulers. The reigns of Christophe, Dessalines and of Souleuvre have fearfully killed the otherwise fair pages of their history. But the friends of Hayti may now take courage, and hope that a radical change has come over her destiny. The reign of Souleuvre, more terrible than any that preceded it in its barbarous ignorance and selfishness, bloodshed and financial ruin, has been overthrown by a moral revolution, effected without bloodshed. This revolution differs essentially from all preceding ones in Hayti, and for humanity, generosity and elevated moral sentiments, is an interesting example to the world.

The more intelligent of the citizens have for many years felt the necessity of a change, but were so crushed by despotism and fettered by circumstances quite beyond their control, that they were driven almost to despair. The burdens became more and more intolerable, until even the ignorant masses, previously the chief reliance of Souleuvre, became fatigued with the oppression and the consequent poverty. They found that French, English and pillage, which had so much delighted them in the early part of Souleuvre's administration, did not profit them as they had hoped, and at last were glad to welcome as deliverers the very men whose pillage and destruction they had been taught by their chief to regard as a virtue. In the depth of affliction and shame through which the nation has been called to pass, many a man was led to most serious reflection. The aid of history and philosophy was invoked, and not a few resorted to the sacred Scriptures for light and principle to guide them through the struggle which they saw to be inevitable. The wiser heads consulted cautiously; plans were carefully laid; the Christian principle of forbearance, humanity—the spirit of preservation rather than of destruction—was carefully inculcated by the leaders, and finally, on the 23d of December, Gen. Fabre Geffard landed at the City of Gonaves, with four men in his train, and called upon the citizens to join him in proclaiming the Republic. This call was met with such a speedy and generous response that the authorities soon found themselves under the necessity of yielding to the popular will, and, without firing a gun, in a few hours all was settled in the new order, and the edicts of the Republic were carried by swift couriers to all the different Provinces of the Departments of the Artibonite and of the North, all of which, in the course of one week, peacefully declared for the Republic, and all the political prisoners were set at liberty.

In the mean time, Souleuvre and his satellites at Port-au-Prince were venting their spite upon all suspected of having any sympathy with the revolutionary movement. The prison was crowded with the best citizens. Even women and children were not exempt, and the wife and many of the friends of Gen. Geffard were obliged to seek refuge in the country, and had to be on the alert for the energetic efforts of the foreign consuls, many lives must have been sacrificed. Souleuvre went out with a considerable force to quell what he called an insurrection, and the pillage and murder of the Republicans was promised as a reward to all who should prove faithful in this emergency. The two forces met near St. Marc, where, had it not been for the Christian spirit and wise statesmanship of Gen. Geffard, a terrible destruction of life must have occurred. It was a favorite idea with him to avoid the shedding of blood, and accomplish a moral revolution, the spontaneous outbursting and free expression of the will of the people. Having imbibed his army with the same spirit of moderation, he succeeded in routing Souleuvre and his forces with only one man on either side, and a few wounded. The Republican forces then made their way toward Port-au-Prince, where, on the morning of the 10th inst., they entered, and proclaimed the Republic, without firing a gun. So great was the joy of the citizens that they almost thought themselves under the enchantment of a dream. It was on that very day that a host of citizens were to be murdered and pillaged by order of Souleuvre, who, at the hour he had fixed for the destruction of so many, was obliged himself to seek protection on board an English man-of-war, and was forced to acknowledge the generosity of the President in allowing him to escape from the fury of an outraged, but now free people.

Guided, evidently, by the Divine hand, as President Geffard himself confesses, so quietly did he and the northern army enter and take possession of the fort and arsenal, that nearly the whole population were awake from sleep by the simultaneous cry, going up from every street and quarter of the town, "Vive la liberte! Vive l'egalite! Vive la republique d'Hayti! Vive President Geffard!" Even Souleuvre was aroused from sleep by the animating sound of this cry, a thousand times repeated, sent up most energetically by near two thousand prisoners just then released from their bonds. The joy and astonishment of the people were unbounded, and up to this time they can give no other reason for such an extraordinary deliverance than that which the President himself has given, viz: "It is the hand of the Lord!" While I join them most heartily in this conclusion, I was nevertheless not surprised at this peaceful entry into the capital. Being on my return from a missionary tour in the north, I was detained for more than a week with the Republican army at St. Marc, and continued with them three days, after leaving Port-au-Prince, during which time I enjoyed free conversations with the leaders of the revolution. The President, as an old friend and contributor to our missionary establishment opened to me familiarly his views of government and his plans of operations, and though I had already held him in high esteem as an intelligent and moral gentleman, it was in this critical moment that his superior qualifications as a General and statesman, combined with a most amiable and Christian spirit, shone forth most conspicuously. It was his constant prayer that no blood should be shed, and the remarkable graces of his character soon won him the love of all parties. His army, seemed baptized with the very spirit of fraternity, whose influence was felt even in the camp of the enemy. They marched with white flags, and were frequently met by large groups of the inhabitants bearing the same, and as they saluted the President he would almost invariably stop and address to them a short discourse, peculiarly adapted to encourage and instruct them. They also took it to be a favorable omen that the army had a minister to march with them!

On the 23d inst., he took the oath of office as President of Hayti, amid the rejoicings of the nation, which in this revolution has set a worthy example to the world. As the man of family and society, of education and refinement, it is to be hoped that agriculture and commerce, education and religion, will no longer be crippled by barbarous institutions, and that the people of Hayti may yet be elevated to the true dignity of their being.

I remain, Dear Sir, truly yours, W. L. JUDN,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Port-au-Prince.

MEXICO.

MIRAMON AT THE CAPITAL.

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Mexico, Feb. 8, 1859.

Messrs. Editors: Politics matters have at last taken a very exciting and interesting turn in Vera Cruz and Mexico. General Miramon has, after restoring his father-in-law, Zuloaga, to the Presidency, called another council and had himself again elected President; so the belated Zuloaga again yielded the chair of state and led to private life. But the belated General Zuloaga placed himself at the head of the army to march on Vera Cruz, and his father-in-law is permitted to act as President ad interim. It is said that Miramon declared vengeance against all who fire a gun or oppose his entrance into Vera Cruz.

In Vera Cruz, the French and English commanders of fleets have succeeded in enforcing their demands that the per centage from customs be raised to meet the interest of the conventional bonds, shall be faithfully paid for that purpose. 3d. That high rates of duties, which were reduced a year ago, shall be restored forthwith; and 4th. That Gen. Garza shall be reprimanded and be required to salute the French and British flags when shown at Tampico, without having the salute returned.

The foreigners here, especially citizens of the United States, are very anxious to see what your Government will say about the French and English assuming to regulate the tariff of our customs in Mexican ports. And as the decree restoring the old tariff takes effect from the date of the decree—irrespective of goods ordered and shipped to this country before the decree was issued—the retroactive effect, the merchants have had meeting, and protested against this unjust measure, and the United States Consul at Vera Cruz has promptly protested, officially, both against the interference of the French and English commanders in regulating the operations of the decree restoring the tariff. Will not his Government sustain him in this?

Gen. Lerdo de Tejada arrived here some ten days since, and has been appointed Minister of Finance in the Juarist Cabinet. He held that post in the Cabinet of Comonfort, and was one of the most intelligent and able statesmen in Mexico.

The weather is getting quite warm here, and if Gen. Miramon does not come to take Vera Cruz within twenty days, the vomito will be worse on his troops than a thousand Sharps' rifles in the hands of the Yankees.

FURTHER.

England and France have succeeded at last in crushing the Juarist Government. The demands of these two European powers have been complied with by this Government, and the pockets of English bondholders have been retied to fill the pockets of English bondholders. Besides, the English and French commanders of the naval forces have insisted on an increase of the rates of duties, and demanded the re-establishment of a tariff 30 per cent higher than our merchants had paid for the last year.

This direct interference of England and France has been a matter of much discussion lately. The Liberal Government is weakened much by it, and in all probability may not be able to defend the city against the threatened attack of Miramon. This General is on his way to Vera Cruz.

The President's last chair has been occupied alternately by Miramon, Zuloaga, Salas, Zuloaga, and last by Miramon again, who holds on to it yet, but names a successor as soon as he leaves the city to join his troops.

News from Guadalajara state the number of 113 persons executed by order of Miramon, for no other crime but being Liberals, or for sympathizing with the Liberals. Dr. Lario de Colima, a well-known Liberal, was among the victims.

Miramón, before leaving Guadalajara, collected a forced loan of \$100,000, and in Mexico another of \$1,000,000 will be levied—half on the clergy, and half on the merchants and capitalists.

The text goes from here must be important. It will consist of the triumph or defeat of Miramon.

In case of success, it can only be ascribed to the aid he has received from his faithful allies, the English and French commanders, who are acting under orders of Monsieur Ghabrian, Prime Minister to Zuloaga, Miramon & Co.

NEW TROUBLES IN SOUTH KANSAS.
From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Feb. 14, 1859.

I learn from Bourbon County that the posse that has been gathering at Fort Scott for some time made a raid on the valley of the Little Osage, and plundered the settlers there, under pretense of hunting for stolen property. They robbed the house of Capt. Bain of every article of clothing worth taking except a half blanket they left with his wife. Others fared the same way. There was a very strong determination among those on the Osage not to preserve the peace any longer. They sent up a cannon and reinforcements, and intend to proceed to Fort Scott. Messengers have been sent down to prevent fighting, and to disperse the posse. The posse had upward of twenty prisoners in chains at Fort Scott. These were to be set at liberty at once. The general amnesty act for the Southern country, passed just before the Legislature adjourned, will, of course, cover this last villainous foray. I think it is likely that the parties had been informed there would be some such movement, and made a dash when they did, knowing they could do it securely. The bulk of the members of the Legislature voted for the amnesty bill in good faith, thinking it the only means of securing peace in this district. It was merely carrying out the Denver treaty. The Governor did not pocket it, so his signature made it a law.

We learn that the Doy has made an escape from the Platte County jail. The old man was recaptured but the son escaped. The trial of old Doy will take place in a week or two; should anything befall him, there will likely be some lynching in Kansas, and should any of the officials concerned be hereafter caught in Kansas, we be to them.

At last accounts Brown, with his negroes, were safe in Iowa. I presume the latter may be in Canada ere this time. As for the former—well, we shall see.

The legislators have all gone home. There are serious fears that the defeat of the bill providing for township elections and county elections in March (which was pocketed by the Governor) will cause a great deal of trouble. The question as to whether the people want a Constitution or not, was to have been submitted at this election, and the Convention bill. The Governor signed the Convention act after keeping it back long enough to have defeated it if he had wished.

SUITS AGAINST THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—We understand that suits were commenced yesterday in the Circuit Court against the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, by W. F. Chadwick, esq., attorney, in favor of the following-named parties, for injuries done to steamboats at the Rock Island Bridge:

Geo. L. McClintock and others—steamer Henry Graf, \$10,000
Isaac H. Brown—steamer Vindex, 10,000
Robert Heidman and others—steamer Arctonia, 12,000
J. B. Ryan and others—steamer Louis May, 2,000
Joseph W. Brown—steamer Thos. May, 2,000
John C. Irvine and others—steamer Rescue, 2,000
William W. Brown—steamer Rescue, 2,000
Henry A. Jones and others—steamer Rescue, 2,000
P. S. Hurlbut—steamer, 2,000
J. B. Hurlbut and others—steamer Edie Affton, 2,000
Total, \$62,000.
(Leland and Argus, Feb. 18.)

HORSES.—"Royal Morgan," owned by John Gregory of Northfield, Vt., disappeared by being stolen from his stall at the age of 38. He was exhibited at the State Fair last September and attracted much attention. He seemed perfectly well up to the day of his death, and was the oldest horse known.—Com. Van derburg's team, said to be the best in the country, consists of a pair of closely-matched mares, both of the Black Hawks. One of them was bred at Crown Point, N. Y., and the other at Stillwater, N. Y. One of them in first hands cost \$1,500.—The colt "Allen Sontag," sold last September at our Horse Show to Wm. H. Lord of Jefferson County, Ohio, for \$1,500, was sold yesterday to a party in New York, and a letter to The New York Journal, says: "He 'reached my farm all right, being expressed in a peddler's box from New York City. He has cost a lot, \$1,000 each. He will be kept purely for breeding, and while he remains in the hands of the Lord Brothers will never be prostituted to racing." This colt was bred by Ethan Allen from the mare Sontag, and bred by S. K. Bowne of Flushing, L. I.

COFFINS IN EXECUTION.—Yesterday afternoon our streets were enlivened, or enlivened, by the sight of a number of coffins, which were taken to the auction room to sell. They were taken in execution, we presume, from some bankrupt undertaker. They are queer articles to execute, as men are not much disposed to lay in a stock of such furniture any sooner than they can help. [Indiana's Journal.]

The best five acres of corn presented to the Indiana State Agricultural Society for premium produced 857 bushels of shelled corn, or 1714 bushels to the acre.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PURSE AND THE SWORD!

From An Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1859.

Having demanded the purse in the Cuba project, the President now clamors for the sword. In his special message to this evening, he informs Congress that he wants to use the Army and the Navy in filibustering in the Gulf, and plunging units with all Central America. As to the thirty millions of money, he wants that to bribe Cuban officials, to reward disaffected friends, and fight his enemies at home. He admits, in the message, that the letter of the Constitution, and the spirit of Republican institutions, lie in his path. But he gently hints to Congress that the former is a failure and the latter behind the one, and, therefore, they had better evade the one and ignore the other. Like the Federalists of old, of whom he is a lingering relic, he favors a strong government; he is the French Emperor of our day, of whom he is an undisputed admirer, he thinks that the public safety demands that the Executive be clothed with unlimited discretionary powers. Do we color the picture too deeply? Read and ponder the recent message.

In that document, taken in connection with the pending bills to acquire Cuba by corruption, and foment petty fights with all the Western Hemisphere south of us, does not startle the country, then the country is past being alarmed at the march of autocracy; or, which is more likely, it has arrived at the conclusion that the Democratic party is so hopelessly demoralized, and the Administration so utterly powerless, that the one is worthy only of contempt, and the other has sunk below it.

Looking at the broken columns of the party, and the imbecility of the President, the Opposition is tempted to hurl at them the protest, defiance, which Brougham hurled at the Duke of Wellington, when he assumed the Premiership. Said the great Comonfort, "I feel Marshal, the Duke of Wellington, may take the army—he may take the navy—he may 'take the great wall—he may take the miter.' 'make him a present of them all. Let him come on 'with his whole force, sword in hand, against the Constitution; and the English people will not only 'beat him back, but laugh at his assaults. In other times, the country may have heard with dismay, that 'the soldier was abroad.' It will not be so 'now. Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad—a personage less imposing—'the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. 'The schoolmaster is abroad; and I trust to him armed 'with his primer, against the soldier in full military array.'"

I am aware that, as things now stand, nothing can be more ludicrous than to compare the hero of Waterloo, in the plenitude of his power, with the old Pecksniff of the White House, surrounded by a coterie of frightened office-holders. But should he succeed in passing his money and his war bills; should he thus clutch the purse and the sword; and should he find corrupt agents to use the one, and even brave men to wield the other, we may trust a free people, armed with the primer of the schools and the power of the press, against James Buchanan and his Cabinet in full military and naval costume.

The press has not dwelt with sufficient emphasis upon the modesty of the Administration in clamoring for the money and war bills. Mr. Buchanan, when Minister to London, in an after-dinner speech at the Lord Mayor's, proclaimed his admiration for the administrative system of England. Let us trace and apply the analogy he suggested.

The American President stands for the English Premier. When beaten in Parliament on a leading measure, he either resigns with a reasonable grace, or, at the close of the session, appeals to the country. In the former case, he usually remains in office for three months. But he never presumes, unless reversed at a general election, to initiate any new measure of importance, or ask for the passage of any law which would imply confidence in his administration. He merely carries on the Government until it can fall naturally, and with the least possible detriment, into such hands as the popular voice has indicated.

A thoroughly beaten English Minister would never dare to ask the Commons for any vote that would imply continued trust in his government. Neither Walpole, Pitt, Perceval, nor Peel, in the height of their popularity, and when backed by the throne and the aristocracy, dreamed of facing a House in which he had been overthrown on a cardinal measure, or after an unsuccessful appeal to the commonsense of the Kingdom. If either of those great Ministers had had sufficient impudence or courage to attempt it, he would have been hoisted from St. Stephen's by members of all parties, and pelted through the Strand by the street mob, while the press and the universal voice of the British nation would have consigned him and his backers to political damnation.

I need not make the application. The analogy does not run on all fours, but it walks straight to the conclusion that impudence less sterling and ample than that of James Buchanan would not suffice to ask to be intrusted with the purse and the sword of the nation, immediately after the Leocompton overthrow of the last session, and the utter rout at the polls in the following October and November.

CUBA—THE TARIFF—THE NEGRO QUESTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1859.

A considerable part of yesterday, in the Senate, was spent in debating a proposition to give the President authority to use the military and naval force of the country in punishing any offense that might be offered to the persons or property of our citizens on the Isthmus, in Mexico, or anywhere else, wherever such offense might be offered. The proposition was resisted by Fessenden and Seward, on the ground that it was to surrender the war power into the hands of the President.

It is not difficult to see that this proposition is part of the Cuba scheme. With the power in his hands that it will give him, the President can stir up any disorder he likes. He can precipitate the country into any difficulty he chooses. He can involve it in any way that it pleases him to involve it. It will enable him to create just such circumstances as he deems best fitted for his own purposes, the purposes of the slaveholders, or the purposes of speculators in transit routes. If he can involve the country in hostilities and in agrarian war. The Senate adjourned while the debate was pending. It opens a new phase of discussion, and thus we have a fresh obstruction placed in the way of completing the other subjects already pressing upon the brief remaining hours of Congress. It is a fair presumption that this, as well as the other filibustering topics now on hand, will end in talk.

The hope is still very confidently expressed, as it has been from the beginning of the session, that we shall yet get a new tariff. I see no good grounds for the opinion. The Pennsylvania Democrats are disposed to come pretty well over to Mr. Morrill's bill. They are not very particular about a dose they swallow. Their disorder is very threatening, and they don't think they can be made worse by anything they can take. But, whether any bill can be passed or not, the Republicans are doing what they can to get the subject to a vote.

The various appropriation bills are undergoing scrutiny as they are pushed along. Their form will not be essentially changed from the estimates and recommendations of the Executive Department, which amount to the sum of seventy-three millions, to which it is safe to add seven millions more for contingencies, making a round eighty millions. What is cut off from this sum will be simply postponed to the next fiscal year, and not saved. Mr. Hunter's patent method of reducing this year's expenditure (as developed in his speech), simply by throwing certain payments over to the next year, was a signal example of lengthening the blanket by cutting a piece from the top and sewing it on to the bottom. There is danger that in the constant bawling away at the items generally, some appropriations will get overboard that ought, on every principle, to be retained. It is said there is a strong purpose, for example, to kill the appropriation for the Coast Survey. There is certainly

no sense in that. The Coast Survey is a great and important national enterprise, conducted in the most skillful manner, and its results are of permanent and commanding importance. Nothing short of the most urgent necessity should constrain a suspension of the work.

Mr. Chandler of Michigan took up the debate on Cuba, on Thursday, and went on with an energetic speech containing some important facts and suggestions, the interest of many of which was heightened by the circumstance of his own personal experience on the subject. He exhibited particularly the financial and pecuniary bearings of the question, and presented some calculations of great weight and significance.

Mr. Doollittle has followed up his original proposition for a colony of free blacks in Central America, by some further observations in the Senate on that topic. He offers his proposition as an amendment to the Cuba bill, and is earnest and persistent in drawing attention to the necessity and the wisdom of the measure. He takes substantially the ground which your correspondent urged some two or more years ago, of the certainty of an ultimate separation of the races on this continent, the tropical regions going to the men of Ethiopian descent. Mr. Doollittle believes the time has arrived when measures should be initiated looking to this result. Give our Northern Continent to the Whites, and the islands and the peninsula of the Caribbean Sea and of the Gulf of Mexico to the Blacks, says Mr. Doollittle. It is a topic of great interest and extensive bearings. The black population of the United States, and the West Indies, and their adjacent coasts, already number between eight and ten millions of souls. The inexorable march of population demand room for this rapidly-expanding mass, and the question is beginning to press upon us whether we will, or whether we will take steps for their separation. Mr. Doollittle has wisely seized upon the present occasion to draw public attention to the subject.

RETIREMENT OF JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS FROM CONGRESS.

Reminiscences of this Veteran's Representative Career.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1859.

Great changes will take place in the next House of Representatives. Some members of the present Congress will retire wholly from public life at the close of this session. Others may reappear upon the scene. A few who led in the memorable conflicts of the last session have been called to other theaters of action, while two or three have gone to their final repose. Of these a few have been long in Congress, and here and there one has played a conspicuous part in affairs. We may instance Giddings, Stephens, Quincy, Campbell, Orr, Clingman, Harris, and Letcher.

At the head of the list stands the venerable member from Ohio. Mr. Giddings is a historic character. He has sat twenty years in the House; he is the connecting link between the large body of able and faithful representatives who now bear up the Republican standard, and the small band who aroused and maintained the same principles when he entered the hall.

The names of members at that time were Clifford, Adams, Adams, Cushing and Lawrence, of Massachusetts; Truman Smith of Connecticut; Barnard, Fillmore, Granger, and Grinnell of New York; Sergeant of Pennsylvania; Botts, Dromgoole, Goggins, Hopkins, Hunter, and Wise of Virginia; Stanley of North Carolina; Pickens, Rhett, and Waddy Thompson of South Carolina; King of Georgia; Bell, and A. V. Brown of Tennessee; Lewis of Alabama; A. G. Brown, and Thompson of Mississippi; and Tom. Corwin of Ohio. Of these only Mr. Hopkins is in the present House, and he has been a member but a portion of the intervening time. Messrs. Hunter, Bell, and A. G. Brown are in the Senate. Mr. Clifford is on the Supreme Bench; Messrs. A. V. Brown, and Jacob Thompson are in the Cabinet. Of the then members of the Senate, Mr. Crittenden only is now in that body. Mr. Buchanan was then also a Senator.

Thus our friend has outlived nearly a whole generation of public men. It would be a lesson for those who now fret their brief hour in the market place on the bill yonder, to scan their eyes over the journals of the last twenty years, and see how large a proportion have utterly perished from human recollection, leaving not the slightest trace of their greatness or their littleness behind.

One of Mr. Giddings' first acts in Congress was to vote, with all the Whigs, for Robert M. T. Hunter for Speaker. Botts, Goggins and Wise voted with Giddings for Hunter; Goggins now runs for Governor of Virginia. Hunter and Wise oppose him, and so would Giddings if he could. Botts supports him. And yet Giddings and Botts dwell in the same political hemisphere, while Hunter and Giddings are wide as the poles asunder. The complications which the negro has infused into American politics are more crazy than the wildest measures of Strauss.

Mr. Giddings entered Congress in the midst of the contest about the Right of Petition. He followed the lead of Adams in his championship of this right. He shared with him in the perils of the fight, and he shared with him in the triumph. He bore a distinguished part in the subsequent conflicts over the Annexation of Texas, the Oregon Joint-Occupation, and the Wilmot Proviso.

The country recollects the agitation which sprung from the enfranchisement of the negroes of the brig Creole, by the British authorities in Bermuda, when driven into one of its ports by stress of weather, while voyaging from Virginia to New-Orleans, with a cargo of slaves. In March, 1842, Mr. Giddings offered, in the House, new resolutions touching this case, and affirming that all attempts to regain possession of, or to re-enslave these negroes, were unauthorized by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and incompatible with our national honor. On reading the resolutions, a wild storm broke out, raging nearly all day, in the midst of which he withdrew the obnoxious paper. Mr. Botts drafted, and endeavored to offer a resolution (with words hardly praiseworthy) declaring that this House hold the conduct of the said member [Giddings] unwarranted and unwarrantable, and deserving the severe condemnation of the people of this country, and of this body "in particular." The State of Virginia having been passed in the call for resolutions, Mr. Botts could not offer it, and he handed it to John B. Weller of Ohio for that purpose. The temper, which had lulled on the withdrawal of the paper, now burst forth afresh on this resolution of censure. It raved with ungovernable fury for two days. Though the previous question was pending, the Speaker, Mr. White of Kentucky, a liberal-minded man, ruled that Giddings could be heard in his defense, as a matter of "privilege." The House, insane with passion, overruled the Speaker. Giddings stood dumb before his accusers. After a struggle, the resolution was adopted—125 Yeas to 69 Nays. Among the Nays are the names of John Quincy Adams, Caleb Cushing, William Pitt Fessenden, Edward P. Cowley, Francis Granger, Roscoe C. Winthrop, and John McKim, all honor to him! Giddings resigned his seat, returned to Ohio, and was sent back by a splendid majority.

In the seventeen years that have passed since this event transpired, the people of the North have taught the House of Representatives some salutary lessons concerning the discussion of Slavery within its walls. Mr. John Minor Botts is older and wiser now than he was then. And Mr. Giddings has sat in the Hall still, so far from resolutions and debate on the Slavery question being ruled out of order, it has become almost disorderly and impossible for members to talk or act upon anything else! "It does move though!" said Galileo.

On the death of Adams, his Anti-Slavery mantle fell upon the shoulders of Giddings. His course during the contest over the Compromise measures of 1850, and in all the phases of the Kansas controversy, from its initiation in the repeal of the Missouri compact down to the crowning infamy of the Leocompton swindle, would have met the approbation of the great man whose fame in coming generations will rest upon the statesmanship he displayed, during the non-day of his powers, in high administrative positions, than upon the skill, courage and eloquence with which he defended, in his

declining years, on the floor of Congress, the cause of Liberty and Humanity.

The stalwart form of Giddings, unbent with the weight of years, his towering head crowned with flowing white locks, is a marked object as he calms life around him. Though he is an interesting spectacle to beholders, and though it is a treat to hear him, on questions of order, give from memory, or, it may be, from his own personal observation, the rulings of previous Congresses; or to see him silence some upstart negro propagandist with a crushing fact, or impale him on a sharp retort, or roast him with irony as he implores his Republican colleagues not to interrupt by cries of order his "young friend from the South," who is cursing like a very drab in vindication of the Divine origin of Slavery. But your interest in the aged man culminates as you go with him to the old Hall, and he points

to the localities where thrilling events transpired in times gone by. Here is the Chamber of the Union. There spoke Kentucky Marion when he denounced him as guilty of high treason. Here sat the fiery McDuffie, and yonder the classic Everett. Standing in this aisle, Corwin delivered the immortal speech, describing a Michigan militia-master to the life, and killing Brigadier-General Crary stone dead. By the side of that pillar stood Webster when he pronounced the immortal oration that culminated over Greece, and roused the drooping spirits of her people in the struggle for independence. On this spot the chair of Adams rested for many years, and it was here that the great patriot fell.

We must give one scene in the Old Hall more in detail. We write from recollection. In 1846, the Indian Appropriation bill was under consideration in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Giddings attacked an item which proposed to pay the State of Georgia for certain runaway slaves who had found shelter among the Creek Indians. Mr. Black of Georgia replied in a grossly foul personal assault upon Giddings. Amid much excitement, Giddings standing in the side-aisle at the left of the Chair, was responding with great severity to this attack. Black, armed with a pistol and heavy sword-cane, and followed by three or four Southern Members, (one of whom is now a distinguished striking distance, crossed the hall, and coming within striking distance of Giddings, said, "Repeat those words and I'll 'knock you down.'" He repeated the words, and "knock you down" he said. At that moment Mr. Dawson of Louisiana, rushed to the spot, cocked his pistol, and shouted, "I'll shoot him!" "By G—d, I'll shoot him!" The peril of Giddings was imminent. Quick as thought, Mr. Causine of Maryland, his hand on his pistol, leaped into the aisle between Black and Giddings to defend the latter; Kenneth Rayner of North Carolina, also armed, took a position at the left hand of Giddings; Charles Hudson of Massachusetts planted himself on his right; while Solomon Foot of Vermont, now in the Senate, stood immediately behind him, to prevent an assault from that quarter. And there, surrounded by Causine and Rayner of the South, and Hudson and Foot of the North, with Black, Dawson and other armed and incensed men in front, stood Giddings, his head towering above the crowd, delivering his speech with great vigor and entire self-possession, and never, from the beginning to the close of the melee, losing the thread of his subject, except when, as Black approached him, he hurled at him the defiance, "COME ON! THE PEOPLE OF OHIO DON'T SEND COWARDS HERE!"

It is understood that Mr. Giddings will spend his remaining days in preparing a work that shall depict the scenes that have passed before his eyes, and in so many of which he has borne a prominent part, during his "Twenty Years in the House of Representatives." He cannot render a more valuable service to the country, nor make a more valuable contribution to the cause, than by writing the history of his model the heavy volumes of Mr. Benton on a similar theme.

INKLINGS OF THE FUTURE.

Correspondence of The Herald.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1859.

From present appearances Gen. Joseph Lane has the inside track for the Charleston nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Buchanan has highly complimented the General by saying on Saturday evening that he was "a true statesman, a gallant and patriotic soldier, whose future would be more glorious to him and his 'country than the past had been.'" One would infer from the President's language that Gen. Lane, the Senator elect from Oregon, was his choice for the succession. On Saturday evening Gen. Lane was serenaded at Brown's Hotel by the Marine Band. Over 4,000 persons were present. Eli Thayer, who voted for the admission of Oregon, was serenaded at his residence by the same party for his independent course in support of the bill in the House.

To Thayer and Stephens of Georgia, is ascribed its successful passage in the House. If Lane is nominated at Charleston, Stephens of Georgia will get the nomination for Vice-President if he wants it. It is rumored to-day that Thayer will act hereafter with the Democrats upon all questions of importance. Douglas is losing caste every day, and it is questionable whether he will give ten votes in the coming Presidential Convention.

The Republicans, for the most part, are indignant at the independent course of their fourteen confederates who voted for the admission of Oregon. These patriotic gentlemen need not be alarmed, however; they will not be ostracized or in the least injured. If I be not mistaken, there is not a single independent Republican in the House, and the Republican party on the Cuba question, and on other great questions, thus making it evident that the Administration can carry through the important measures of Government in spite of the factious course or defection of some of the Democratic party.

THE ROTORIOUS "GENERAL" George Washington Dixon, ex-editor, negro singer, &c., was recently arrested in New-Orleans, charged with dangerously burning a woman named Madame Rodolph, a fortune teller in that city, by setting her clothes on fire. The General was imprisoned to await the result of the woman's wounds. She has since died.

Prince Salkowski of Bieitz, says a letter from Vienna of Jan. 22, has returned to his native country, after an absence of several years in America. During his absence he has been engaged in farming in the northern part of New York State. Meantime, the Prince's affairs have been adjusted, and he again takes possession of the Duchy of Bieitz, which has for some time been administered for the benefit of his creditors.

On board the United States ship Saratoga, on the 19th inst., Mr. Dowburst, an American merchant, Vera Cruz, was married to Miss Markoe, an American lady, by permission of Capt. Turner, command. The chaplain of H. B. M. frigate, also performed the ceremony. Capt. Dunlop of the Tartar also permitted the ship's band to attend the ceremony.

Mr. Stowe will visit Paris in October, intending, it is said, to place her children at school in that city.

Gov. Morgan's father is at present on a visit to his son at Albany. The old gentleman is nearly 80 years of age, but in hearty health, and walks as erect as a man of half his years.

The King of Sweden is in a sad state. His model has entirely lost their power, and he is not only unable to stand, but even to move a limb.

The Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN preached twice on Sunday to good acceptance in Worcester, Mass.

The Duck Trade of Virginia has fallen off greatly. During the Winter of 1856-57 there were over one hundred thousand ducks killed near to Norfolk; 99,000 of these fell into the hands of the hunter and were shipped; the whole number, 50,000 pair, produced the sum of \$25,000. This Winter the number killed was not over 10,000, and the price was so low, owing to a scarcity of canvas backs and the poor carcasses of the red heads, sprig tails, black ducks, &c., will not bring over \$2,000, showing a falling off of \$23,000 in the duck trade